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Def

Journal of a Route from Rajemahl, to Sooty from thence to Goiro, with an account of the Ruins of that ancient City, in the Months of November & December 1810.

By Major William Francklin Bengal Staff Officer at Bhaugulpore.

ÉCOLE DES L. L. O. O. VIVANTES

Rajemahl Sungee Dalaun

At Rajemahl is the well known building called Sungee Dalaun," or the Stone place, it was erected by Sultaun Shujah the unfortunate brother of the emperor Aurung Zebe, while governor of Bengal, It is mouldering fast to decay, a beautiful Oratory called by the natives Khobeah Khana, still remains to attract the attention of the traveller. It is built in the usual style of Musulmaun architecture, and is paved throughout with beautiful black Marble The "Kibla" or Niche, facing the eastward has been carried away but the entrance though an arched door way is of white

ACQUISITIONS No 4140

marble

marble beautifully Ornamented with 4
Arabic inscriptions cut in black Marble in
the Sulse Scivacter on a ground of white &
Marble. It contains a Surah or chapter of the
Koraun called Jamah. The following is a
copy of the inscriptions with a translation.

لقد كان لهم سبع ذالك

محراب اول	محراب دوم	محراب سيوم
ان اول بيت وضع للناس الذي	يا ايها الذين امنوا اذا نودى للصلوٰة	ومن حيث خرجت فول و
ببك مبارگا وان المساجد الله	من يوم الجمعة فاسعوا الى ذكر الله	شطر المسجد الحرام وما ب
فلا تدعو مع الله احدا	وزروا البيع ذلكم خير لكم ان كنتم تعلمون	كنتم فولو وجوهكم شطره
ابوبكر	عمر الله محمد	عثمان علي

Translation

From the Chapter called Jamah
or Friday being the 26th Chapter of the Koraun.

"In the name of the most Merciful God

1st Compartment on the right

The first of blessing to man kind is the
"erection of a house of thanks giving this is the house
"of God pray ye then unto the only one God.

" Continue

"Centre compartment"

2. In the name of the most merciful God. Approach
" ye who profess the true faith, learn the advantage
" of a day of thanksgiving. Be absolute in reciting the
" praises of God, & perform your pilgrimages, and
" pursue your avocations, This will be well for you,
" & then will ye be wise. —

"Compartment the left."

3. And departing from thence learn that as the
most meritorious actions is the adorning of the holy house
(Musjid Haram) the most meritorious of your actions
is to pray in that house. —

At the bottom, Abubaker, Omar, Osman, & the
names of the four first Caliphs.

Adjoining to the Oratory are the ruins of
Sultaun Shujahs place which are likewise
past mouldering to decay.

One Mile south from Rajemahal are the remains
of a place & gardens erected by Sultaun Shujah
Subadar of Bengal, the situation is elevated and
commands a very fine view of the adjacent country,
ruins of mosques, gateways, & other buildings are
scattered

scattered over a considerable extent, of ground the scenery in the vecinity is romantic.

Kings Baths.

At the extremety of the gardens are the "Hamaums" or Royal baths. It is built of brick, & consists of a series of apartments one within the other, covered at top with arched roofs. The walls have been formerly faced with stone or perhaps Marble, but at present not a trace remains. The building is 16 feet high, 18 broad & 41. long. The stones for heating the baths still remain though in a dilapidated state.

Adjoining to these baths within a spacious enclosure, are the remains of four fountains faced with stone, in the centre is a platform of stone intended as a place of recreation for the King, the basins altogether are 70 feet in length, by 44 in breadth, a brick channel is still remaining which formerly conducted the water from those fountains into the plain below; near the fountains is the "Ziloo Khanah," apartments of the

Royal

royal attendents" It is built entirely of brick vaulted & arched Over contains a series of apartments, it is 133 feet length, 22 feet high, by 30 broad. —

Dewan Khas" Or Hall of Audience. —

Adjoining the baths are still more elevated grounds is the Dewan Khas" or Hall of audience for the Nobility, it is built of brick & of great Solidity, it is 72 feet in length by 70 feet in breadth, & 30 feet in height, at the north west face of this building is a large Bouly, Or well" of a peculiar construction. The water of this well formerly conveyed by means of a wheel (not now in existence) to the top of the building; where it entered an ample Stone Reservoir from which it was conveyed through a Stone channel the breadth of this Channel at top is 3 feet The Bouly from whence the water is conveyed is supported on the east side by 6 pillars of brick to the fountain & baths below. —

At the four corners of this reservoir were

were an equal number of pavilions of brick & of octangular shape, in which the King was accustomed to give audience to his nobility of these two only now remain they are built of brick 25 feet in height, by 4 in breadth, open on all sides, & supported by slender pillers of stone, underneath this building are a great number of arched apartments built of brick & of a similar architecture to those described in the Zeloothkhana & have the appearance of Bomb proofs. —

To a considerable extent around the Dewan Khas are the remains of several brick buildings which formerly constituted the royal Haram, the whole occupying a space to the extent of eleven beegahs of ground; or agreeably to English computation 4 acres. —

The site of this place is peculiarly pleasing a commanding view of the adjacent country is had from the summit, the whole range of Rajmahl hills, with the Ganges in the distance are brought into view & the surrounding country of thick & umbrageous,

forests,

forests, contributes to enhance the aminity of the prospect. The greatest part of the Marbles & other Ornaments of this building was carried away by Order of the Nawab Cossimali Khan Subadar of Bengal, shortly after his elivation to the Musnud & previous to his quarel with the British Government in 1765.—

11th December 1810.—

Left Rajemahl & in four Marches & reached the village of Aurungabad, the south & eastern boundary of the Bhaugulpore district.—

Marched from Aurungabad to Sooty distance about 4 Miles, at Sooty crossed the Bhaugritee at a ford into the Cossimbazar Island, & encamped about one mile from the Ghaut, opposite the village of Sooty, road excellent, and the appearance of the Island pleasing, several plains interspersed with groves of Teoke & other trees.—

16th Proceeded on towards Seebgunj, opposite side of the Ganges, Road first part very good, at 2 y crossed the Ganges at a ferry from the opposite bank of which our Route lay, over thick & heavy sand in a circuitous direction though

the

the dry bed of the river, at 2 p A.M. reached Sabgunj on the banks of the river, country low, marshy, & much jungle, distance 11. Miles. ——

17th. To Moodhipore, the first part of the way along the banks of the Ganges, after crossing a pretty deep nullah proceeded on towards Gour, the country now became interesting on our left the river Ganges, & on the right thick forests of lofty trees, interspersed with beautiful & cultivated plantations of Mulberry seeds, of mustard seed, & other coarse grain. ——

Whilst traversing the skirts of the forests occasional views were presented extremely beautiful, gentle acclivities having patches of cultivated ground, with lofty trees over hanging. The wood appeared to the northward impenetrable & constituted what I suppose to have been the eastern extremity of ancient Gour, which extends from this spot to near 20 Miles in a direct line east & west, on the road after winding through the forest, we passed the village of Chandy, where are erected some Indigo works belonging to Mr. Elliston of Jacomally pleasantly situated in the wood, & near the

River

river, At 2 9 encamped at the village of Modhipore, at about 20 Yards from this village the Ganges branches out to the southward, you enter the Bhaugritee river, on which is situated the city of Gouro. —

This river must not be confounded with that which bounds the Cossimbazar island to the S.W. bearing the same name, distance 9 Miles, see the Map. —

The access to Gour in the rainy season is very difficult, and it is said abounds in Tigers & other wild animals, we did not fall in with any of these, but whilst traversing this desert spot it occurred to me that if Government should be desirous of bringing it once more into a cultivated State, considerable benefit might be ultimately derived, i.e by drawing off the water & clearing the forests of the thick underwood that abounds, the soil which is excellant would amply repay the time & expence incurred in the execution of the plan Considerable advantages would Occur to the State in the supply of fuel alone in clearing & cutting down the woods, which by means of a Thousand or more prisoners, collected

from

from the adjacent districts might easily be effected & at a small expense, The price of labour thus saved by the employment of convicts would not only be reduced to a trifle, but very large sums of Money would be annually saved to Government, in the consumption of the article of fewel, which is annually purchased by the Residents for the Supply of the Honorable Company. Filatures at Maldah, Bolicah, Jungeepore, & Moorshedabad, in Manufacturing the Silk, produced in these districts. —

Gour.

What remains of the ancient city of Gour, is situated on the banks of the Bhaugrittee river enclosed in deep & thick jungles. The river runs east & west & formerly skirted the walls of the royal palace. Tho' it has in the course of time considerably receded. —

It is situated 100 Miles east by north of Bhaugulpore, 20 Miles S. east from Rajemahl, & 11. Miles distant from Maldah, you enter from the eastward through the Colwah gate.

The

The extent of the city of Goa without including the Suburbs is about ten Miles in length to bat in no place it it broader than 2½, or 3 Miles. & it is surrounded on all sides by a stupendous mound of earth 250 feet wide at the base & from 30 to 40 feet high, the top of this embankment is now planted with rows of lofty trees. This embankment was no doubt intended to prevent the city which is situated on low ground, from the destruction occasioned by the over-flowing of the rivers, at the season of the periodical rains, Two grand roads led through the whole of the city, Caused with earth & paved with brick Commencing at the Cotwali Gate & terminating at the north western entrance; within this extent the remains of bridges which have been cut over the low grounds are still visible over every part of this city large tanks have been formed with innumerable drains & ditches to carry off the waters, the earth of which being thrown up, has elevated the ground consider-ably from the level country, the ground. About Goa is every where scattered over with bricks which are turned up & mix with the soil

12. soil which is very rich, & in those parts that are cultivated, highly productive. . . About half a Mile from Cutwah gate is a bridge regularly paved with brick, with stone underneath, it has a gentle ascent & descent, & appears to be of great antiquity, at the western extremity are two stone pillars having sanscrit inscription, on each side of the Road leading to the royal place are several Mosques built in the Patan style of architecture, like these to be seen at Delhi, they are entirely round & have arched windows of brick. In the neighbourhood are many tanks, & the cultivation considerable & the appearance of the surrounding scenery & pictures que nearly opposite the Portin which is situated the Royal place, is a lofty Column of Patan Architecture, it is circular in form, has several windows, & is surrounted at top by a Cupola. —

This Column was built by Feeroz Shah one of the Patan princes of Gour & in the style of its architecture resembles the columns built by Feroz Shah, which are still to be seen at Allahabad, & Delhi. ——

The height of the building is from
70 to 80 feet of stone & brick it is 32 feet round
the base of the column is of cocurse marble — the
door though which you enter is of blue stone
& the front of it is decorated with 3 large roses
cut in stone, The pillars that support the
doorway are of brick curiously ornamented
with flower work, on entering the building
you ascend to the summit by a flight of
stone steps 93 in Number to the cupola at the
top, this, now in a dilapidated state, there is a
fine view of the adjacent country convenient
landing places present themselves during
the ascent, the exterior of this column was
formerly adorned with bands of Marble which
encompassed the whole, but these have long
since been destroyed, but a part of the column
which had been formerly faced with the blue
& white tiling before described is still visible. —

The following fragment of an in-
= scription found at Goamcilly, together with
a translation corresponds with the titles borne
by the King Feeroz Shah who erected it the
inscription is cut in the Tograh character 9 inches
in length each letter. ——

Strength

المويد الدنيا والدين المجاهد في سبيل الله خليفة الرحمن

السلطان بالحجه والبرهان سيف الدنيا والدين

Strength of Religion & of the world the most merciful Vicegerent of God, The Soultaun of the Indubitable Testimony (i e the unity of God) Sword of the world & of Religion (Feeroz Shah). The Warrior in the Path of God.

Tomb of Soultaun Shah Hosain.

From hence you proceed to the Padshah Ke Rubuz" Or Kings tomb," being the burial place of Shah Soultaun Hosein, one of the later Soveriegns of the dynasty of Gour. you enter by an handsome arched gateway built of stone, The sides & front of this doorway are incrusted with a peculiar kind of composition, blue & white China tiling which has a singular appearance at the four corners is large roses cut in the stone, of which drawing N°. 1. is a specimen.

The

The minarets which flank the biilding are ornamented with curious carved work, of trees, flowers &c.a with in the door way is a large in-closure, containing the bodies of Shah Soultaun Hosein & other branches of the royal family, the sides of the enclosure are incrusted with the same kind of blue & white composition, & No. 3, 4, 5 give a Facsimile of these curious Ornaments.

The Royal Palace.

The fort or palace of the ancient Kings of Gour is called Haveli Khas, or Imperial Residence. It is situated on the north side of the Bhangritee river & about 2 miles distant from the Gannah at Gour, it is one mile in length by half a mile in breadth, & the whole is surrounded by an immense rampart of stone forty feet high, a deep & wide ditch encompasses the fort, with in the inclosure is situated the royal Haram, the walls of which are of brick 40 feet in hieght, the upper part of the parapet is decorated with a profusion of flowers covered in the brick the place is entirely in ruins, it was formerly divided into three parts which were

consisting

consisting most probable of the public Hall of audience, the dwelling house and the Imperial Haram, this place is now litterally a haunt for wild owls, & Bats.

At the western entrance of the palace is the Chand Durwaza built of brick, & in a rich style of architecture it is now going fast to ruin, though its remains are still magnificent, the following inscription found at Goa nally cut in the Nagara characters of the largest dimensions being 12 Inches in length, will shew it to have been the work of a powerful & munificent prince. ——

Inscription.

لعاشقها حمید دروان

الحمد لله ذی الالاء والمنن
رب تنزه عن نوم وعن وسن
والد معدن التقوی وصحبه
الطایعی الله فی سر وفی علن
ابن سید الذی شاع فی الاصار
سلطان محمود شاه العادل الحسن
داره کالجنان رایق نزه
ومجلب للغنی ومدمن السجن
باب علی الشط مشرح اسمه
میانه دروهی دخول خاص بین
درد ور سلطنت شاه جهان پناه
رکن الدنیا والدین ابو المظفر

ثم الصلوة علی المختار من مضر
خیر الانام النبی السید المدنی
ولعد من اتی علی جوار رحمة
ازری بجود السحاب الهاطل الهتن
هل فی العراقین سلطان کرام
کبار بک شاه فی الشام والیمن
نهر جری تحتها کالسلسبیل
احبابها فازبالفقراء والمحن
احدی وسبعون سنة واثنا نمایه
وذلک مبناه زمان العیش فی الاون
سلطان حسین شاه خلد الله
ملکه وسلطانه بنای میانه در

محمد خاتم الرسل الکرام ومن
لولاه سبیل الهدی والحق لم تبن
السلطان امان الله نیا ورکن الدین
سلطانا بار بک شاه العالی الفطن
کلا فما فی بلاد الله قط له
فی البذل والجود فهذا احد الزمن
وبابها راحة للروح ریحانا
لذی الحب واحد کاسطن
فالله یساله تخلید دولته
ما غرد الطیر فی روض علی الفنن
بسنة احدی وسبعون
وثمانمایه سنه

Praise be unto God who is the Lord of Grace & of Benefits, God, who neither slumbers nor sleeps; Afterwards, Let thanks giving be & offered unto Mahomed, the Most excellent of & created beings, the chosen, the Seal of the & Prophets, who by his coming manifested the path of truth & Justice to the nations; and, blessing & be upon his decendants who are the foundation of the Right way, & upon his Companions; & Afterwards to him who reposeth under the Mercy of the Most high scattering the seeds of beneficence & diffusing the waters of glaoness: The Monarch support of the World, Pillar of Religion, the Most renowned Sovereign Barbuk Shah, Son of & Seyed Soultaun Mahomood Shah; The Most just Prince, Soltaun of the two Iraulks; & Barbuk Shah, King of Syria and Arabia Felix.

Behold a Reservoir, resembling & the Waters of Paradise, whose Streams allay the thirst of the unpaisjy. —— A Splendid Gateway, to the sight, refreshing the soul, like the & fragrance of the flowers sweet Basil; The Gateway of a Monarch whois firm to his friends like &

a

a Pillar. — It is the middle. —

In the Original, Iraun Keen, The two Iraks.
i.e. Iraun Arabo, & Iraun Agemi, Arabian
Persian Iraun, The Ancient Chaldea or
Mesopotamia. 2 The Dominions that constitute
the Modern Persian Empire. . . . . .
Middle Gateway leading to the interior of the Royal
Palace. — It was compleated in the year of Higrah
971. during the auspicious Reign of the Soultaun
Asylum of the World, Soultaun Barbur Shah
whose dominion & Power may God Perpetuate. —

A. D. 1369.

Of the Reservoir mentioned in the
above inscription We could discover no remains
otherwise than heaps of blue stone, but the
present Scite of this splendid Gateway, sufficiently
explains the purpose of its erection, namely, as
a place of Recreation for the King & his Select
companions; it commands a fine view of the river
Bhaugrotty, with the Royal Palace, and
city of Goor in the distance. —

Opposite

Opposite to this gateway is another called Khazanah which appears to have been the entrance for the westward, it is built of brick & beatifully decorated with flowered work, this gateway is 25° feet high & the arch through which you enter is 15° by six in breadth; the inscriptions at this gateway have been carried away; near the river side in view of the palace is the grave stone of one of the princes of the royal family. It is of black Marble, decorated at the head & feet with large roses carved in the marble, this stone bears marks of having been injured by fire, being split in several places, the natives living near the spot, informed us that it had been done by robbers in the hope of discovering concealed treasure. ——

Talow or Tank called Seasaree. ——

Two Miles & a half from the ghaut of the Bhaugrittee in a direction north is situated a spacious Talow "or Tank" of excellent

excellent water it is nearly a mile in circum-
-ference & is surrounded on all side by thick
& heavy jungles, long continued forest Occupy
this part of the city of Gour, & extent far to the
westward. Near the tank called Reas Varee
is another in which Alligators are Kept, &
fed by the natives with superstitious
veneration both of these tanks as numerous
others, scattered over the whole of the ruins were
formerly faced with bricks, & stone though
from lapse of time are entirely destroyed.

Cuddum Rasool, Or Cuddum Sheref

Adjoining to the Royal Palace is a Masque called Cuddum Sheref, Or Cuddum Rasool the Prophet foot or the holy foot," containing in the inside a small Turbah" or tomb, The burying place of a Syud, which is surrounded by the representation of a Mans foot in white Marble, and round the tomb are peacocks chowries & other emblems of Mohomedan sanctity. It is intended to represent the foot of the prophet Mohomed, & was brought from Mecca in arabia Felix. ——

This Building is 16 feet in height, and 35 feet in length, and was formerly flanked with four minorets of black Marble of a single shaft, & crowned at the top with with a cullis, of flower work, three of these minorets have been taken down & carried away The front of the Building consists of 3 Arches of stone faced with compartments of brick & decorated with flowered work, extending along the whole facade. ——

In the centre is an inscription in arabic, beautifully carved in the Toghrak Character,

character, of which the following is a copy and translation, together with the date of the building in 937 of the Hejerah. ——

قال الله تعالى من جاء بالحسنة فله عشر امثالها بنى هذا الصخرة المطهرة التى فيها
من اثر قدم النبى صلى الله عليه وسلم السلطان المعظم المكرم السلطان
ابن السلطان ناصر الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر نصرت شاه السلطان ابن حسين شاه
السلطان بن سيد اشرف الحسينى خلد الله ملكه وسلطانه واعلى امره
وشانه فى سنة سبع وثلثين وتسمايه

Translation.

Inscription on the Gateway of Cuddum Rosoul at Gouro

The prophet of God hath said he who performs a good work shall receive tenfold in Heaven. This splendid edifice within which is deposited the the foot of the prophet of God, (upon whom be the blessing of God & peace) was erected by command of the most illustrious Sultaun, son of a Sultaun victorious Over the earth, Abool Mazzaffur Nasarat shah, Sultaun, son of Hossain Shah Sooltaun, son of Syud Ashruff al Hossain, whose dominion may God perpetuate. ——

Hay

ams

Ano Hejirah 937

In the Virandah of the Mosque is a small Slab of blue Marble containing a persian couplet giving an account of the burial of the Syud or Mahomedan saint with the date of his interment A. H. 1041. —

The following is a copy of the couplet & translation. —

چوجان را داد جان پیک ازمتا بزیر پای رسول الله خسپید

چو تاریخ وفاتش جستم از عقل خرد گفتا مئ رحمت بنوشید

" After he had volantarily resigned his soul to the heavenly Messenger, he reposed under the foot of the prophet of God; as I was studiously enquiring the date of his death, a voice replied, be cleansed from your sins by the mercy of the most high. — Literally " drink the wine of Mercy " —

Note The two last words of the last couplet produce the date of his death, by the Operation of the arithmetical verse called Abjed viz A. H. 1041.

The

24.

The following inscription Over a Gateway at this place is now lying on the ground, the character is the Noghrah, & of the same dimensions as those before described. —

بنی هذا الباب فی عهد السلطان العادل السید السند ناصر الشعاء خلیفة الله بالحجة والبرهان غوث الاسلام والمسلمین علاء الدنیا والدین ابو المظفر شاه حسین السلطان ابن سید اشرف الحسینی خلد الله ملکه وسلطانه فی الثانی والعشرین من شهر محرم سنه تسع تسعمایه اعنی تاریخ سبت دوم شهر محرم سنه تسعمایه هجری

Translation. —

This Gateway was erected in the reign of the Most illustrious, the Most learned & most just Sultaun, Lord of purity, the follower of his fathers vicegerent of God in the indubitable testimony (ie the unity of God) support of religions & of the Musulmauns, Glory of religion & of the earth, father of victory Shah Sooltaun Hosain son of Syud Ashruf al Hosein whose dominion may God perpetuate date 22. Mohurrum A. H. 909 or A. D. —

نصر من الله فتح قريب وبشر المومنين لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله

On the outside of the Mosque near the Gate of Cuddum Shereef. —

" Assistance is from God & victory at
" hand This is the declaration of the faithful There
" is no God but God & Mohomed is the prophet of
God. ——

Sonah Musjid or Golden Mosque.

Two Miles north of the Tannah of Gour after crossing the Bhaugrittee is situated the Mosque named Sonah Musjid, or the Golden mosque, it is a building of a very extraordinary construction, you enter by an arched gateway of stone 26 feet in height & six in breadth, after passing through some very thick jungle you approach the building.

The Mosque in form resembles an oblong square & Originally consisted of 4 separate & colonnades, arched & roofed over, and covered by handsome domes, in all 44 in number. The front of this mosque is 180 feet in length & 40 feet in height, eleven arched doorways of solid stone 10 feet high by 6 in breadth, afford a noble entrance, 6 minarets, or clowmns of brown stone faced with black marble adorn the building; bands of blue marble about 12 inches in breadth embrace the columns from the base to the capital which are adorned with a profusion of flowered work carved in marble (see specimen N° 2) The 4 aistes or cloisters which compose this magnificent building are of unequal dimensions, that An entering is the largest, on his

entrance

entrance the spectator would suppose himself pla ced in one of the cloisters of the magnificent cathedrals in Europe & not unlike the Piazzas of St. Mark, at Venice. The sombre appearances and length of the cloistor give to the sight a coup=deel extremely interesting.—

The arched doorways both within & on the outside are faced with black Marble of large dimentions, but above them the domes are built of brick. ——

The plinths of the Outer doorways are each Ornamented with 3 roses carved in stone, The arches are pointed & may be defined to be Gothic, Or more Appropriately the Saracenic stye of architecture, introduced by the earlier Mahmedan conquerors of Hindoostan They are of a similar nature with many of the Mosques to be seen at old Delhi, erected by Patan sovereigns of the dynasties of Lodee & of Ghor. ——

The whole Appearance of this building is strikingly grand, & exhibits the superior taste & munificence of the prince who erected it Some, it appeared extraordinary, that more notice has not been taken of this superb building,

by

by many of the travellers who have visited the spot.—

With respect to the name of this Mosque Sonah Mussjid, as it bears no Marks whatever of gold, or any kind of inlaick work it must in my Opinion have Originated in the bulkiness of the Materials & the expence of the erection, as both the stone & Marble of which it is composed are of great solidity & durability & no doubt were brought from a considerable distance.

Three out of the 4 Colonnades are in a dilapidated state, but sufficient remains to shew in that which is perfect, the Originel design of the work, & it must when in a state of perfection have attracted the attention of every one who beheld it, The following is a copy of the inscription upon this building cut in the Toghra character. The letters about 9 inches in length a translation is subjoined.—

Inscription on the wall of the Sonah Mussjid at.—

Gour.—

Gouvo.

قال النبی صلی الله علیه وسلم من بنی المسجد الله تعالی له بیتا فی الجنت بنی هذ المسجد
الجامع السلطان المعظم المکرم السلطان ابن السلطان ناصر الدین والدنیا ابو المظفر
نصرت شاه السلطان ابن حسین شاه السلطان ابن سید اشرف الحسینی خلد الله
ملکه وسلطانه واعلی امره وشانه فی سنه اثنی وثلثین وتسع مایة اخ درسنه
بنصدوس ودوهجری قدس

Translation.

The Prophet of god hath said (upon whome be the blessing of God & peace) He who buildeth a Mosque to the most high god is worthy of Paradise. — this Mosque was erected by the most illustrious Sooltaun son of a Sooltaun victorious Over the earth, Abool Mozuffur Nasseerut Shah Sooltaun son of Hosein Shah Sooltaun, son of Syud Ashruff Al Hoseinee & whose dominion may god perpetuate & whose prosperity be rendered permanent. —

In the Year of the Hijirah 932. —

There is another golden Mosque at the village of Chandy near the south eastern en=

trance

entrance of the city & citadel at Purroosh, once the capital of the Kings of Bengal, They are all of similar architecture but those of Chandy & Purroosh are much smaller in size to the one above described. ——

The following inscription appears in front of the golden Mosque at Purroosh with a translation annexed. ——

السلطان الاعظم المعظم السلطان ابن السلطان شمس الدنیا والدین ابو المظفر
السلطان یوسف شاه بن سلطان باربك بن سلطان محمود شاه السلطان خلد الله
ملكه وسلطانه تاریخ یوم الاثنین اربعه عشر فی شهر محرم سنة خمس وثمانین وثمان مایة

Translation

The most illustrious, the most esteemed Sooltaun, son of a Sooltaun, Mesan of religion & of the universe, Abool Mozuffer Sooltaun, Yousuf Shah Barbuk, son of Sooltaun Mahmood Shah, whose dominion may god perpetuate. Dated monday the 14th of the month of Mohurrum in the year of the Hijirah 885. ——

Marge

A large space of Ground formerly constituted the area, or outer court of this Mosque, which is scarcely visible from the excessive & high & thick jungle that encompases the whole of the building; there are however evident marks of adjoining Buildings, displayed in a heap of ruins & rubbish, these were most probably the Kitchen & other Offices, for the use of the attendants belonging to the Mosque, & places for the Moulavies, Or readers of the Koran, the Mauzins" Or criers to Prayers," and other persons attached to the institution. —

Being situated on the summit of a pretty steep ascent, were the surrounding jungle cleared away it would command a delightful prospect of the adjacent country. The column of Feroz Shah being in sight, the remains of the Royal Palace, & the Numerous Palaces in the neighbourhood. —

Nutten Musjid," or the Mosque of a dancing girl.

Four miles North from the Nannah, after crossing the Bhaugrittee, is situated Nutten Musjid

the

the exterior face of this Mosque runs east & west, & is fifty feet each way, consequent forming square of 200 feet which Occupies its scite, it is 60 feet broad, & from the pavement to the summit of the Cupola is 40 feet in height. —

Its whole exterior is adorned with the most beautiful tile work of variegated colours, consisting of very dark blue, Yellow, green, and white, tiles resembling Marble, eight double Minarets made of brick, & incrusted with variegated tile & work of fanciful architecture support the building on the Outside, extending to the base of the dome. The entrance is through a very superb arched Virandah 35 feet in height, 36 in breadth, & 50 feet in length including the dome, — it is supported by three domes, the interiors of which are entirely faced with variegated tiling From this Virandah you enter the body of the building which is a square of 36 feet crowned at the top with Syrian roof consists of 12 several divisions having arched doorways supported by as many pillars of black stone, of very ancient architecture, these pillars though slender in dimensions afford

a

a most wounderful & solid support to the stu-
pendous dome Over hanging, The pillars are 10
feet high by one & half in breadth. The insides of these
arched doorways are faced throughout with tile
work, see specimens 1. 2., 3, 4. which though of
great age, still preserves in many places its
Original liveliness of colouro, the facing of the arch
is composed of bricks cuneated, or wedged in to the
roof length ways, Or what is more properly
termed by builders dovetailed the Centre arches
are of dark blue & white, the other six are
alternately diversified with blue, & white, green,
& yellow tiling, the whole of the inner surface
of this building is faced with the same kind
of tiling up to the base of the dome; from whence
a series of beautiful inlaced & work extends to
the summit, near the top are two circular
borders of blue & white enamelled work, the court
of the arched door ways are executed with great
taste & have besides a profusion of the tile
work above mentioned, corresponding roses of carved
brick work over the plinths of the doors. ——

In the centre of the western wall
is a Magnificent arch, in which is placed the Bible

or

or Altar where prayers were performed according to the Mohomedan Ritual, this Nibla is always contrived, in Mahomedan Temples to face towards meeca ino in Arabia Felix the birth place of the prophet, The arch is decorated within side with much taste having a profusion of carved work, foliage & trelles, On each side of this niche are corresponding recesses in the wall to preserve the uniformity of the building. The diameter of the lower circle of the dome is 60 feet. ——

There was formerly an inscription at the eastern entrance of the Mosque, placed over the door way which has been taken Out & carried away In front of the eastern entrance of the Mosque is a spacious basin of excellent water, it is five hundred & eighty feet in circumference & was evidently built for the attendants of the Mosque as well to supply the means of ablution before prayer as for other conveniences.

This elegant Mosque is said to have been erected by a Nautch Or dancing girl, once perhaps the favorite of her sovereign, who to make amends for the liberties of her former life,

life, erected & endowed this temple as a compensation.
Whatever cause may have given rise to the
circumstance it Must be acknowledged, by
every One, who has viewed it even in its present
ruinous state to have been a building of much
taste & even splendour. —

I have not myself met with anything
superior to it either for elegance of style, lightness
in construction or tasteful decoration of or-
=naments in any part that I have visited in upper
Hindoostaun, adjoining to the Nuttin Musjid
is that called Mahayun Tolak, of the same kind
of Architecture & containing the following inscription. —

نقل کتبہ مسجد مہاجن ٹولے

قد بنی هذا المسجد الجامع السلطان الاعظم المعظم شمش الدین و الدنیا
ابو المظفر یوسف شاه ابن باربک السلطان محمود شاه السلطان خلد الله ملکه
سلطانه فی التاریخ غره محرم سنة ثمانین وثمان مایة اعنی غره محرم سنه هشتصد وهشتاد هجری

Translation of the Foregoing inscription at the Mosque called "Mukajun Polak" at Gour

Verily this Mosque, termed Jamak, or appro=priated for Friday, the Mohommedan Sabbath) & was erected by the Most Illustrious & most Esteemed Sooltaun son of Religion & of the Earth, Abool Muzzuffer "Yeosuf Shah" Sooltaun son of Barbuk Shah Sooltaun, son of Mahomood Shah Sooltaun whose Empire may God perpetuate Dated 1st of the Month Mohurram in the Year of the Hijirah. — 880 or 1475. — A.D.

The Appearance of the numerous Jalows or Tanks distributed over the whole surface of the city which appears absolutely studded with them forms a prominent feature in the Survey of ancient Gour. The digging of these tanks must have cost great sums & expense. —

To the present day they remain in size undiminished & the water is excellent. —

Without these artificial Aids it is evident from the Aspect of the country & that the city would have been much distressed.

distressed for a supply of this essential Article of life, the same Observation may be applied to the embankment before mentioned in protecture the city from inundation. ——

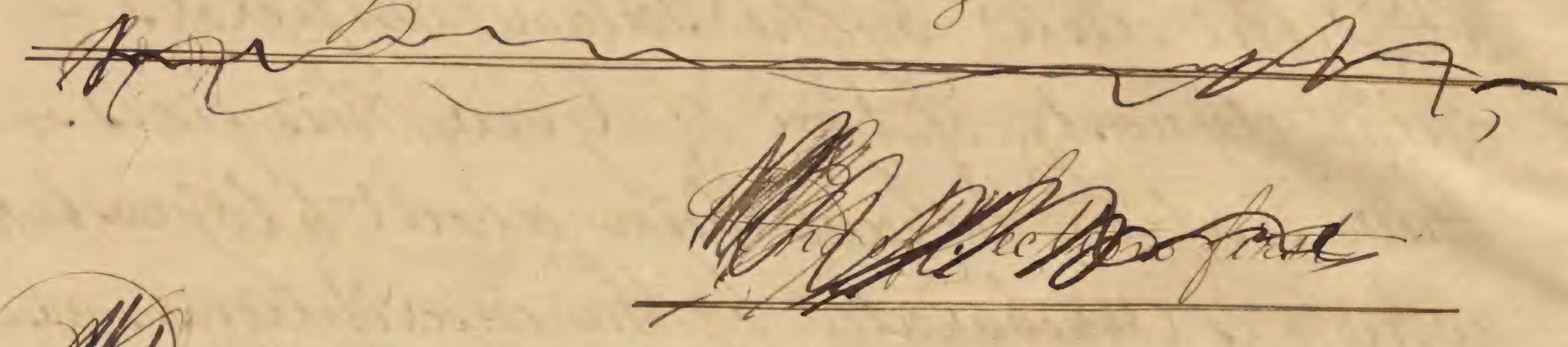
As we are now about to quit Gour it may not be improper to hazard a few conjectures on the architecture of the building that still exists, & fashion with those of the buildings at Delhi erected by the Patan emperors & of the dynasty of Lodi & Gour. This fixes their erection to have been about 460 years back which is Corroborated by the inscriptions as given above. ——

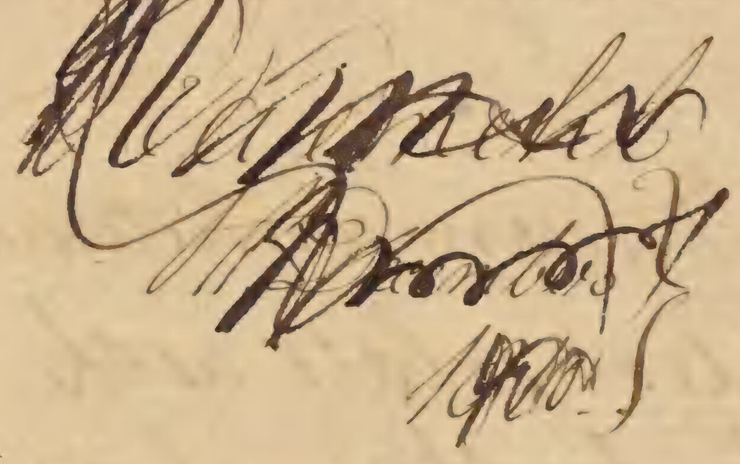
Others there are of more Modern architecture & I suppose to have been erected so late as the time of Sooltaun Shujah the brother of Aurungzebe who as the reader has seen was for many Years Subadar of the province of Bengal. ——

In the Appendix to this journal will be given an account of the ancient Mohomedan Sovereigns of Bengal who reigned at Gour & Pooreah previous to the elevation of the Sunnoorian dynasty

dynasty to the throne of Hindoostaun. —

It is translated from some M.S.S. & Materials procured through the Kindness of M.r Elerton of the factory at Goomalty a gentlemen who unites business with Science & a love for the Arts, & whose hospitality to us during our stay at his Mansion entitle him to every Commendation & thanks.





[illegible]

25th November,

We quitted Tannah Cove & continuing Our course in a northerly direction Over the Bhaugrittee River at a Ford, passed by an extensive Lake named Pultul Chandy which skirts the forests of Cove, at 8 A.M. reached Goamalty the residence of Mr. Elerton. The appearance of the country during this mornings route was still the same, wild thick & impenetrable Woods, occupying the site of this venerable city. At Goamalty are the remains of a very handsome Mosque built of Stone & brick, the only Minerate remaining has a fanciful appearance. The remains of Marble Columns in the Outside of the Verandah of the Building are still to be seen.

[illegible]

26th Three Miles & a half north east of Goamalty is the

is the great Segor" Or "Sank," the road lays through
deep & thick jungle, Over hung with large trees
& impassable for any thing but a Palanquin
at intervals emerging from the jungle we got sight
of the Bhangrittee River on our left, on whose banks
we saw an Alligator bathing in the sun, on reaching
this spacious Valley the spectator is amply
repaid for the trouble; One immence sheet of
pure & clear water extending to the length of
near two Miles by half a miles in breadth, &
bounded on all sides by the thickest forest scenery affords
a grateful & imposing; spectacle, Its shape appeared
to me to resemble a parallellogram; great labour
& expense must no doubt have been incurred to the
munificient sovereign who caused it to be dug, From
hence the woods of Gour continue on each side
deep thick, & impenetrable, Our point of distance
at this place from Chandy the south east side of
ancient Gour, is at least 16 Miles, so that including
the distance from hance to English Bazar, a
complete space of 20 Miles may be fairly assigned for
for the scite of Gour; the city & environs included.—
A map of this tract is given at the end of the journal

in

in Order to illustrate the different positions there laid down. It was procured through the Kindness of Mr. Allerton of Goamalty & was constructed by the late Mr. Crieghton of the same place. —

Near the great Sagor is a handsome Durgah" Or burial place, containing the body of a Mohomedon devotee of great reputed sanctity, His name was Syud Muddoon Shah Jahanian, Adeen

Adjoining to this Durgah, is a very large Mosque of the same Kind of Architecture with those at Goure. —

Over the gateways of the Durgah & in front of the Mosque are inscription in the Togra, Character, of which the following are translations

Inscription Over a gateway of the Durgah of Muckhdoon Shah Jahanian. —

نقل کتبہ دروازہ درگاہ حضرت مخدوم شاہ جہانیان قدس سرہ من احاطہ کردہ منصف ساکن دکھی اخنے تالدب کلان

نصر من اللہ فتح قریب وبشر المومنین فاللہ خیر حافظا وھو ارحم الراحمین

" Assistance is from God & victory at hand,
& God is the guardian & protector of the faithful,
& he is the most merciful, the most compassionate. —

Over another gateway at the same place

بنى هذا الباب السلطان الحسينى السلطان المعظم علاء الدنيا الدين بن
اشرف الحسينى خلد الله ملكه وسلطانه فى سنة عشر وتسعماية

This gateway was erected by the most illus-
trious sovereign, Shah Sultaun Hussein, defender
of the faith, sovereign of the universe, son of Syad
Ashruff al Hosseino whose dominions & power may god
perpetuate. A. H. 910. —

نقل كتابه دروازه جامع مسجد مخدوم شاه جهانيان

قال النبى صلى الله عليه وسلم من بنى المسجد الله تعالى له بيتا فى الجنة بنى هذا المسجد
الجامع فى عهد السلطان غياث الدنيا الدين ابو المظفر محمود شاه بن السلطان
الحسين شاه السلطان خلد الله ملكه وسلطانه فى احد اربعين وتسعماية

Jahanian.

Inscription over the door of a Prague
adjoining the Durgah of Syud Mukhdoom Shah
Jahanian. —

" Then

"Then prophet of God Mahath said upon whom be the blessing of God & peace) He who builds a temple to the most high God is deserving of an habitation in paradise. This mosque was erected by the Most illustrious Sultaun, son of a Sultaun, support of the religion of Islaum, of the univers, The father of victory Mahumood Shah Sultaun, son of Hoseïn Shah Sultaun. whose dominion & power may god perpetuate. ——

Anno Higirah 941.—

28th November 1810. ——

At day light we quitted Goamalty for Matdah; our road lay along the skirts of the forests of Gour, for about 12 miles northwest, after which we entered an a spacious plain, low ground full of marshy swamps which at this season of the year renders this part of the country very unwholesome, the great embankment so frequently mentioned in the course of this survey still continued to attract our attention & to mark in indelible characters the site & position of this ancient city. In some part however large fissures have been made.—

been made. — At 8 A. M we passed the indigo factory at Singha. Talow & at 9 oClock reached the factory at English Bazar, where we were received by Mr. Andrew Soton, the commercial resident at that place, with a politeness and cordial hospitality that knew no bounds. —

Surooah The Ancient capital of the Patan Prince who reigned in Bengal. —

30th November 1810. — At day light quitted the factory at English Bazar, & proceeded to the ghaut of the Rahmuddee River, crossed over in a ferry, passed through the town of Meldah which is situated on the northern bank it appears a continuation of a long narrow street with pucka houses on each side, close to the banks of the Mahnudee, at half past six, entered the woods, wild & exceeding thick on each side, proceeded towards Surooah, you now enter on the remains of a brick pavement, from 12 — to 15 feet Broad the road being circuitous. —

The

The bricks are connected Or wedged on side ways & are of great solidity. —

The pavement struck me as resembling that to be seen in the ruins of the Ancient city of Hennay in the Doo Ab. ——

At half past nine reached our tents in an opening of the forest & near the site of the ancient city of Purroah, distance from the factory about twelve Miles Direction. S.W. —

Durgah of Syud Inaait Ullah.

Near our tents was a Durgah or burying place of a Syud by name Inaait Ullah, it is a square building very spacious & has a large tank, Or reservoir in the centre of fine water. ——

On the western side of the tank is a tomb of black Marble placed on a stone Terrace. The tomb is two feet in height, & six in length at the base, & on the sides are carved sentences from the Koran in Arabic language of which the following is a copy & translation. ——

Inscription on the doorway of tomb of a Sheikh Noor Coolool Al. alum. ——

نقاشی کتابہ دروازہ نور قطب العالم

نقاشی کتابہ دروازہ نور قطب العالم بر قبر سنگی سیاہ

اللہ اکبر قبر طفل نوح عنایت اللہ معصوم بن طاہر محمد بن عماد اللہ بن حسین ابن سلطان نعل سبزواری نور مرقدہ

غرہ رمضان سنہ یک ہزار ہفتدہ ۱۰۱۷

Translation

God is Mighty, the tomb of the child of Noah-Inaeat Oollah, the pure the son of Tahir Mohomed, the son of Amaud Oollah, the son of Soolaun Ali Subzwaree, May his grave be resplendent.— The 1st of the Mouth Ramzan A.H 1017.—

Inscription over the gateway at Noor Cootub al allum at Purwaah from the 3rd Chapter of the Koran. ——

نقاشی کتابہ بر سنگ قبر طفل نوح عنایت اللہ معصوم بر دروازہ مزار نور قطب العالم

بسم اللہ الرحمن الرحیم

اللہ لا الہ الا ھو الحی القیوم لا تاخذہ سنۃ ولا نوم لہ ما فی السموات وما فی الارض من ذا الذی یشفع عندہ الا باذنہ یعلم ما بین ایدیھم وما خلفھم ولا یحیطون بشیء من علمہ الا بما شاء وسع کرسیہ السموات والارض ولا یؤدہ حفظھما وھو العلی العظیم ۝

In the name of the most Merciful god

There

There is no God but god, him who liveth & remaineth forever, who neither slumbers nor sleeps, of whom is every thing that the heavens & the earth embrace whose the being that without his permission can defricate the faults of another. He who Knoweth every thing present & to come, when Mortals Know nothing but with his permission, whose throne is established so firmly Over the heavens & the earth that the preservation of all things incumbers him not, He is the most high the most great.——

At the west face of this Mosque is the "Jemiz Gah," or "place of prayer," a handsome Verandah extends along the front & the Kiblah, "or niche," is cut in the wall where the people perform their devotions.——

Over the Kibla is the following inscription & translation.——

Inscription Over the Kibla at the tomb of Sheikh Noor Tootub Al allum: at Purrooah.

نقل کتابہ نماز خانہ حضرت نور قطب العالم در پندوہ

قال النبی صلے اللہ علیہ وسلم لا الہ الا اللہ من بنی مسجد اللہ بنی لہ قصر فی الجنۃ بنی

ھذا المسجد السلطان العادل الباذل شمش الدنیا والدین ابو المظفر شاہ یوسف

السلطان بن بارباك السلطان شاه محمود السلطان خلد الله ملكهُ وسلطانه
وتعالى امرهُ وشانه فى مجلس الذى هو اعلى المجالس كان ذلك البانى التاريخ
يوم الجمعة اربعة وعشرين شهر رجب سنة ثمانين وثمان مايه من هجرة النبى
صلى الله عليه وسلم

Translation.

The Prophet of God Hath said (upon whom be the blessing of god & peace) " Whero is no god but God, he who buildeth a temple to God shall have a palace in paradise, this Mosque was erected by Order of the Most illustrious Sooltaun, son of Religion & of the universe, father of victory, Shah Yoosuf Sultaun, son of Barbuk son of Shah Muhumood, whose dominion may God perpetuate.—

Several Sheikhs & other holy persons repose within the Area, the principal of these is that of Bazzarut Sheick Noor Soollook al Allum, before mentioned, whose tomb is still to be seen, it is covered with a white cloth with a fringe of silk, a handsome awning of Yellow Skill extends over the whole of the

head

head & feet of this tomb are four pillars of free granite of a singular architecture; two thirds of one of these Columns is an inscription in the persian language of which the following is a copy.—

Translation

The threshold of the learned sheikh pillars of justice, & support of the true faith, Sheikh Noor Cottoob Al allium, written in the Month Rebeeal Acoul Anno Hijirah, 1000.

The Adeena Mosque

In the centre of a thick forest about one mile & a half from our tents is a delicated the Adeena mosque, a splended Temple erected by Secunder Shah of the Pattan dyasty who established themselves at Purroodah about the century of the Mohomedan Hijerah. The Road is narrow & paved with small bricks like that of Yesterday.

This Noble building is 500 feet from N. to S. and 300 from East to West, & 60 feet in height

in height. It was formerly supported by 260 Columns of black Marble, of which number Only 150 now remain these Columns here surmounted by superb cupolas, the whole forming a most beautiful Syrian roofs excelled with great abelity & tastefully Ornamented with carved Work & flowers in the sculpture. Common description must fall short in the attempt justly to delineate the features of this magnificent pile. It requires the pencil of the Ablest Artist. ~~L. C. Dibdin~~

In the south western aisle of this building is a recised Plat form of stone 80 feet in length, by 40 in breadth, & 12 feet high, not Only is the terrace of stone, but the beams & Arches below, that support the platform are likewise of massy stone underneath the beams are roses carved in stone, executed with much taste; this terrace to which you ascend by a door from the eastwards, was peculiarly appropriated as a place of devotion from the King & his nobility, who sat apart from the

Multitude

multitude below, in the body of the Mosque.

This where the Mosque was in a perfect State must have had an imposing effect. on the western wall Opposite this Platform are several "Niches Or" Kiblahs' which are beautifully decorated with flower work in the Marble & contain the Kelmea," Or Mahomedan Creed" in arabic exquisitely Sculptured in the Koofic Characters. — As follows. —

" There is no God but God, & Mahomed is the Prophet of God. — - - - - -

In the Centre of the western face of the Aleena Mosque, & paralell with the entrance above discribed is the grand public Kibla "Or altar for praying, Most beautifully & Sculptured in black Marble, & adorned with a profusion of flowers cut in the Marble. —

Above this Kibla at a high elevation on the wall of the building is carved the Mahomedan prayer of invocation to the divinity. —

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

52

In the name of the Most merciful God.—
And over that the Religion or Mahomed
-dan creed.——

لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله

There is no God but God & Mahomed is
the Prophet of God.——

Sentences of the Koran cut in Arabic
in the Pogiro characters run along the whole
front of the Kibleh. The following is a correct
copy of these inscriptions with a translation the
letters are 9 inches in length.——

لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله

1st There is no God but God, Mahomed is the
prophet of God.—

قال الله تعالى

Almighty God hath said.—

يا ايها الذين امنوا ركعوا وسجدوا واعبدوا

Approach

Approach Ye who are believers and incline yourselves, & prostrate yourselves & worship.

Inscription.

قال الله تعالى انما يعمر مساجد الله من آمن بالله واليوم الاخر واقام الصلواة
واتى الزكواة ولم يخش الا الله فعسى اولئك ان يكونوا من المهتدين اجعلتم
سقاية الحاج وعمارة المسجد الحرام كمن آمن بالله واليوم الاخر وجاهد في سبيل الله
لايستوون عند الله والله لا يهدي القوم الظالمين ۝

Translation.

God almightily Hath said, he only shall build temples to god who believeth in god & the last day, & who is constant in prayer, & distributes alms & feareth nothing but God; these perhaps may become of the number of those who are in the right path. Do ye reckon the giving drink to the pilgrims, & building a house to god to be like the action of those who believe in god & in the Judgement day, or

of

of those who fight in the path of God, they shall not be deemed equal in the sight of God, & God will not guide the race of tyrants. ——

It would be difficult at the present day to exceed the beauty & delicacy of this inscription. ——

The whole of the front & side walls of this building are faced with black Marble (rendered blue by age) devided into compartments & ornamented with prodigious large roses carved in Marble. ——

On the right hand of the Niblar is the Member, or Pulpit, in which the Imaums of the Mosque, or Sheikh al Islaum, or Chief of religion, proclaim to the people. It is built of black Marble curiously wrought with carved work: the ascent to this pulpit is by a flight of steps of black Marble, the pulpit itself & the pavilion in which the Imaum stood when he recited the prayers is of black Marble curiously adorned with flowered work,

work, in the Marble both within & on the Outside. ——

Underneath the Members is a small square chamber of black Marble tastefully ornamented with flowered work; Among other decorations its western Compartment contains a most extraordinary piece of sculpture resembling a funereal Urn, of an antique fashion the only thing of its Kind I ever beheld in any part of Asia. ——

Its effect is Striking though its is difficult to describe; a copy of the drawing however I procured at Goametty factory, Originally done by the late Mr. Brieghton, will convey a better idea to the reader of its chasteness of Style, & elegance of execution, than any thing in my power to suggest. ——

Another urn nearly resembling the is to be seen over the front of the Pillars or Altar above described. ——

Over the gateway through which the King entered the Mosque, is an inscription cut in the

Arabic

56

Soolsi characters indicating the date of erection of this truly superb building the following is a copy of the inscription with a translation.—

امرنا بهذه العمارة المسجد الجامع فی الدولة السلطان الاعظم الاعدل الاکمل الاکرم العادل مفخر السلاطین العرب والعجم المویدبتائید الرحمن ابو المجاهد السلطان سکندر شاه خلد الله ظل جلاله الی الیوم الموعود فی التاریخ ستة رجب سنه سبعه وسبعمایه ٭

707 — A.H.
1313 — A.D.

Translation

This Edifice, the Jama Musgid was erected in the reign of the most illustrious & Soolsaun, the most learned, most just, most munificent Prince, the most exalted of the princes of Persia & Arabia, the strength of the worshipers of God (the warrior in the path of God, Soolsaun Secundu Shah, whose dominion may God perpetuate to the day of judgement.—
A. Hejirah 707. A. D., 1313.——

The

The space of ground occupied by the site of the Cadclence Mosque, cannot I conceive be less than 1,600 square feet, though the deep & thick Jungle with which it is surrounded renders it difficult precisely to ascertain its exact demensions: On the whole it Must be confessed, that in point of grandeur & Apparent durability, it present to the admiring spectator, a view Superior — to most of the buildings to be seen in asia — It is composed of various materials, Stone, brick Marble & granite, which alternately assisted their aid in its construction. These materials Must have been procured at a boundless expence, & from a great distance. The execution of the inscriptions alone, in Modern times, & if ingraved in the Togra Character would cost more than any but a princely Revenue could supply. —

To conclude, it affords one of the finest Specimens, not Only of the taste & munificence of the Sovereign who erected it but also fixes the period of the perfection acquired in the

Science of

science of architecture, at that time, as exhibited by the earlier Mahomedan conquerors who reigned in Bengal, prior to the elevation of the Timorian dynasty to the throne of Hindoostaun — For the Sketches No 89 in the Appendix I am indebted to my friend Dr. Buchanan M.D. & Nos 1 to 14 are specimens of various ornaments and devices at this Mosque collected on the spot. —

Note Having introduced the word "black Marble in my account of some of the Mosques at Gour & particularly at that of the Adeena, at Pundooah, it becomes necessary to remark that I have since my return been informed by [redacted] Doctor Francis Buchanan that the stone in question was not marble, but what is called in science, horn blende, usually tho erroneously termed, black Marble, whereas in the Doctors opinion it is only a granite The natives called what I have described, Sung Moosa, or the stone of Moses, & the buildings in upper Hindoostaun abound with it, It is to be seen in many of the Mosques, at Allahabad, throughout the Doab,

& in the Mogul edifices at Sonepoot, Pannepat
and Delhi, and is the same species of Stone, or
Marble that as which Composes the Pallehas,
& windows at Persepolis, Which Visited in 1787.
some of these Specimens shew the polish of the
brightest Mirror ——

Note The scales of several of the Inscriptions
sufficiently corroborate the authenticity of this
account, with respect to time, some of the original
are to be met with at Goamatty where they lay
neglected in the garden of M.r Ellerton. — That
Gentlemen having Kindly promised to send
them over to Bhaugulpore in the Rainy
season, I shall be able to examine them with
greater care than I formerly did, & it is my
intention to have them lodged in some public
Masieum in London. —

[illegible]

1832.

Two of these are now in the
British Museum, & one in the
possession of Mrs. Prinsep in Devonshire
in Surrey &c.

It appears from an account written by "Faria, Desousa a Portuguese historian, "that shortly after the discovery of India, by "Sea, in the Year 1547 intelligence was collected "respecting the city of Goua & other places in Bengal "Desousa, Goua the principal" city in "Bengal is situated on the banks of the Ganges, "three Spanish leagues in length, containing 120,000 "families, It is well fortified, the Streets are wide "& streit, rows of trees shade the people, who "are so numerous that many are sometimes trod "to death. ———

See the history of Portuguese Asia, by Faria Desousa. ———

This Account may perhaps be deemed exaggerated as to the article of population, but it proves beyond a doubt that at the remote period of the introduction of the Portuguese into India, Goua was a flourishing & populous city, which its magnificent remains even at the present day in my Opinion sufficiently confirm.—

4th December. Returned to English Bazar &

6th ——— Set off a little before day light

from

from the factory at English Bazar first part of the
road rough & uneven direction northwest.
Our route lay round the northern boundary
of the city of Gour, at 6 A.M. passed through
some thick forest land a part of Gour, which
is termed by the natives Peechley Guttal, or pit
extreme boundary of the woods, that encompass
on all sides this ancient city — Passed on a
thought an open level country well cultivated
& abounding in plantations of mulberry, mustard,
seed & other grain, fell in with the Kalendri
river at 9 A.M. reached the village of Noghariw
on the banks of the Kalendri, distance 10 miles. —
P.M. —— set off at day light, road over low
marshy ground, though the country in many parts,
is well cultivated, passed several fields of hemp &
planted for the use of the Maldah factory, quitted the
banks of the Kalendri river, & proceeded in a
direction due west to Mowla Munsil near
the Ghaut on the north bank of the Ganges,
opposite to the city of Rajemahl distance
9 miles. ——

Crossed

62-

Crossed the Ganges in a ferry and encamped at Sungee Dalcuna, the point from which we detour. —

This terminated an interesting survey of about 130 miles on both sides of the Ganges, through a part of the country not generally visited by Europeans. —

The pleasures of this little Tour have been enhanced by the recollection, that under a liberal Government, an Officer in the performance of his duty, may for awhile be permitted to turn aside from the Ordinary Path, To gather a few of the flowers of literature & science. —

Rajemahl December 13th 1810.

A Chronological Series of the Kings who reigned at Lucknowtee, Or Gour Pirooah & Tarrah the ancient capitals of Bengal from Rajah Lucksmeesi a Hindoo Rajah, to Mahmed Akbur Badshah emperor of Hindoostaun. Selected from Native Historians commancing with the year of the Hijerah 570 Or Anno Domino 1174 & ending 973 Hijerah corresponding with A. D. 1566 imbracing a period of 463 Years. ———

Names of Kings	Period of Reign	Anno Hijerah	Anno Domini
Rae Lucksmeesy - - -	Eighty years	From five hundred & ten to five hundred & ninety - - - - - -	From one thousand, one hundred & sixteen To one thousand, one hundred & ninety six.
Muhummed Bucktiar	Twelve years	From five hundred & ninety one, To six hundred & two	From one hundred, one hundred, & hundred seven To hundred hundred, two hundred, & eight
Muhummed Sheeranchist of Omraw Khuly	Eight Months	From & to six hundred & three	From & one thousand two hundred & nine. ———
also Muredum Omrao Khuly. surnamed Bottahn Ulaoodeen.	two years	From six hundred & four to six hundred & five	From one thousand two hundred & two To one thousand two hundred & eleven

Soollaun Gheasudeen alias Mulek Ahsamooddeen	Twelve Years	From Six hundred & six, To Six hundred and Seventeen	From one thousand two ℒ. & twelve ℒ. To one ℒ. ℒ. & twenty three
Soollaun Nasseroodeen Muhmood	One Year & a few months	From Six hundred, & twenty, To Six ℒ. , ℒ. Three	From one ℒ., & ℒ. ℒ. & ℒ. four To one ℒ., & ℒ. ℒ. & ℒ. five
Mulek Ulaooddeen	Three years & a few months	From Six hundred & twenty, To To Six ℒ., & ℒ. Three	From one ℒ. & ℒ. ℒ. & ℒ. Six To one ℒ. & ℒ. ℒ. & ℒ. nine
Ky foodeen Nebuk	nine Years	From Six ℒ. & ℒ. four To Six. ℒ., & Thirty two	From one ℒ., & ℒ. ℒ. & Thirtee To one ℒ., & ℒ. ℒ. & thirty eight
Ayaz oodeen Yaghiee Khan	Thirteen Years & a few Months	From ℒ. ℒ. & Thirty three To Six. ℒ. & forty Six	From one ℒ., & ℒ. ℒ. & thirty nine To one ℒ., & ℒ. ℒ. & fifty two
Rumar oodeen Yum=ar Khan	ten Years	From ℒ. ℒ. & forty seven to Six hundred & fifty two	From one ℒ., & ℒ. ℒ. & ℒ. three To one ℒ., & ℒ. ℒ. & Sixty two
Yughrul Khan, Surname by Soollaun Gheasooden	Twenty Six Year	From ℒ. ℒ. & fifty three To ℒ. ℒ., & fifty two	From one ℒ., & ℒ. ℒ., & Sixty three To one ℒ., & ℒ. ℒ. & eighty eight
Reza Khan, Surnamed Soollaun Naseroodeen	three years & few Months	From Six ℒ., & eighty three, To Six hundred & eighty Six	From ℒ. ℒ., & ℒ. ℒ. & eighty nine to ℒ. ℒ., & ℒ. ℒ., & ninety two
Bulhadoor Khan Surname by Soollaun Naseroodeen Bahadoor Shah	Thirty seven years	From ℒ. ℒ., & eighty seven To seven ℒ., & twenty three	From ℒ. ℒ. & ℒ. ℒ. & Ninety three To ℒ. ℒ. & three ℒ. & twenty nine

67

Names of Kings	Period of reign	Anno Hijerah	Anno Domine
Cuddur Khan.	Fourteen years	From Seven Hundred twenty four	From one thousand three hundred & thirty
		To 7[00] 7[0] & thirty seven	To one thousand, three 7[00] & forty three
Soottaun Fakaroodeen alias	two years	From 7[00] 7[0] & 7[00] eight	From 7[00] 7[0], 7[00] 7[0] & forty four
Mulek Fakaroodeen	& a few months	To 7[00] 7[0] & forty	To 7[00] 7[0], 7[00] 7[0] & forty six
Ule Mobaruk, Surnamed by		From 7[00] 7[0] & forty one	From 7[00] 7[0], 7[00] 7[0] & forty seven
Soottaun Ulaoodeen ghory	two years	To Seven 7[00] & forty two.	to 7[00] 7[0], 7[00] 7[0], & forty eight
Malek Cheas Bhaugero,	Sixteen	From 7[00] 7[0] & 7[00] three	From 7[00] 7[0], 7[00] 7[0] & 7[0] nine
Surnamed by Soottaun			
Shumsoodeen ----	years	To 7[00] 7[0] & fifty eighty	To 7[00] 7[0], 7[00] 7[0] & sixty four
Sakander Shah son of	Thirty two	From 7[00] 7[0] & fifty nine	From 7[00] 7[0], 7[00] 7[0] & sixty five
Soottaun Shumsoodeen --	years	To 7[00] 7[0] & ninety &	to 7[00] 7[0], 7[00] 7[0] & ninety six
	Sixteen	From 7[00] 7[0] & ninety one	From 7[00] 7[0], 7[00] 7[0] & ninety seven
Gheasoodeen	years	to Eight 7[00] & Six	To 7[00] 7[0], four 7[00] & twelve

Shamsooddeen Alias Syfooddeen ----	Three Years	From L° L°, L° & seven to L° L° & Nine	From L° L°, L° L° & Thirteen to L° L°, L° L° & fifteen
Shafiaboodeen	Three Years	From L° L° & ten to L° L° & twelve	From L° L°, L° L° & Sixteen to L° L°, L° L° & Eighteen
Sultan Jalalooddeen alias Jaddooseen	Seven Years	From L° L° & Thirteen to L° L° & Nineteen	From L° L°, L° L° & nineteen to L° L°, L° L° & twenty five
Ishmud Shah ..	Three Years	From L° L° & twenty to L° L° & L° two	From L° L°, L° L°, L° L° & twenty six to L° L°, L° L° & eight
Naser Shah ..	Seventy seven Years	From L° L°, L° & L° three to L° L° & forty nine	From L° L°, L° L° & L° nine to L° L°, L° L° & fifty five
Barbuck Shah	Sixteen Years	From L° L°, & fifty to eight L°, & Sixty five	From L° L°, L° L° & L° six to L° L°, L° L° & seventy one
Eusuf Shah	Six Years	From L° L° & L° six to L° L° & seventy one	From L° L° / L° L° & seventy two to L° L°, L° L° & Seventy seven
Fuddeh Shah	Seven years	From L° L°, seventy two to L° L° Seventy eight	From L° L° L° L° & Seventy eight to L° L°, L° L° & Eighty four

3

Khajey Surraee	Six Months	From L°" L°" and Seventy nine to L°" L°" & - - -	From & one thousand, four hundred & eighty five - - - -
Feeroz Shah Ethiopean - -	Three years	From eight L°", & eighty to To eight hundred, & eighty two	From one thousand, four hundred, eighty six to L°" L°", L°" L°", & eighty eight
Mozuffur Shah Ethiopean	Three years	From L°" L°" & L°" three to L°" L°", & L°" five	From L°" L°" L°" L°" & nine to L°" L°" L°" L°" & ninety one
Hosein Shah son of Syud Ushruf al Hoseiny - -	Seventy Seven Years	From L°" L°" & eighty six to nine L°" & twelve	From L°" L°" L°" L°" & L°" two to L°" L°" five L°" & eighteen
Noosrut Shah	twenty three Years - -	From L°" L°" & Thirteen to L°" L°" & Thirty five	From L°" L°", L°" L°" & nineteen to L°" L°" L°" L°" & forty one
Feeroz Shah	nine Month	From L°" L°" & Thirty six to L°" - - -	From & to one thousand, five hundred and, forty two - - -
Muhummud Shah	five Years	From nine hundred, & thirty Seventy nine L°" & forty one	From one thousand, five hundred & forty three to L°" L°" , L°" L°" & forty seven
Sher Shah	five Years nine Month	From nine L°", & forty two to L°" L°" and fifty	From L°" L°", L°" L°" & forty eight to L°" L°", L°" L°" & fifty six

Shah Mohumed	one Year	From nine hundred & fifty one to £ ∴ £ ∴	From one Thousand, five hundred, fifty seven to £ ∴ £ ∴
Burhaddoo Shah	Six Years	From £ ∴ £ ∴ & fifty two to £ ∴, £ ∴ & fifty three	From one thousand, five hundred & fifty eight to one £ ∴, £ ∴ £ ∴ & Sixty three
Bahador Shah	five Years	From £ ∴ £ ∴ & ∴ eight to £ ∴ £ ∴, & Sixty two	From £ ∴ £ ∴, £ ∴ £ ∴ & Sixty four to £ ∴ £ ∴, £ ∴ £ ∴ & Sixty eight
Gheasoodeen	Eighteen days	From & to nine hundred & Sixty Three	From & to one thousand, five hundred and Sixty nine
Saj Khan Goorgunee	Six Months	From nine hundred, and Sixty three to £ ∴	From one thousand, five hundred Sixty nine to
Soollaun Khan Goorgunee surnamed by Huzlut dlah al Huzrat	ten years	From nine hundred, and Sixty four, to nine hundred & Seventy three	From one thousand, five hundred, and Seventy to one thousand five hundred & Seventy nine

89

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